# The Pittsburgh Gazette

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*PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY* JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

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## BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH.

At a meeting of the Corporation on the 12th of July, 1802, it was Resolved, That an Ordinance of the Borough passed on the 1st day of August, 1801, be inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette and continued three weeks for the information of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Borough.

ISAAC CRAIG, *Chief Burgess.*

Attest.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, *Town Clerk.*

*An Ordinance respecting* FOOT-WAYS.

BE it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in Town Meeting assembled, That foot-ways of brick, stone or gravel, bounded by curb stones, or by squared pieces of timber shall be made under the direction of the Regulators, in the following streets, viz.

Market Street both sides from Water Street to Fifth Street.

Water Street from Wood Street to Redoubt Alley.

Front Street, north side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street.

Second Street, south side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street, and north side, from Wood Street to Redoubt Alley.

Third Street, north side, from Wood Street to Ferry Street.

Fourth Street, both sides, from Smithfield Street to the Alley in which the Jail is built.

Fifth Street, south side, from Wood Street to Market Street.

Wood Street, east side, from Second Street to Virgin Alley, and west side, from Water Street to Fifth Street.

And it is further ordained, That if any person or persons owning a lot or lots, bounded by either of the Streets as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three, a foot-way to extend along the bounds of his or their lot or lots as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors to cause a foot-way to be made of gravel bounded by squared pieces of timber to extend along the bounds aforesaid, at the proper charge and expence of the owner of such lot or lots who may so neglect or refuse.—The money to be recovered from such owners in such cases in the same manner as borough taxes have been usually collected or recovered.

And it is further ordained, That if any person shall attempt directly or indirectly to obstruct the execution of this Ordinance, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, with the costs of prosecution.

And be it further ordained, That the Regulators be instructed to pitch and regulate the streets of this borough, and that each Regulator be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day that they shall be employed on that business.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
*Chief Burgess.*

Attest.
WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk.*


**A Wet Nurse wanted, to whom** generous wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

July 22, 1802.


*From the Newark Gazette.*

Many of the greatest characters of our country have been charged with embezzling the public money?—and nothing has contributed more than this charge to destroy the confidence the people had in their patriotism. It was promised that these charges should be proved to be true, and for this purpose "a committee of investigation" was chosen from the republican phalanx, to investigate their accounts. As congress were about to break up, this committee made their "Report," and to the astonishment of all of their sect who were not in the secret, in this very report, establish the integrity of the accused persons beyond all manner of doubt. The only charge they dared to make against them was, that when too large a sum was appropriated for one object, and a sum not sufficient for another, they had taken the overplus of the one to fill the deficiency of the other, when the public good required it: or, in other words, that they had not confined themselves strictly to the appropriations made by law. It shews to what a great strait these fellows must have been driven, when they are compelled to substantiate their assertions by such lame charges as these. What would you think of a preacher who should tell you from the pulpit, that it was highly immoral to eat or drink, and should immediately go home and practice it himself? And equally absurd is this charge of the "investigation committee." I would ask, what appropriation was there made by law for sending Mr. Dawson to France as bearer of the treaty? What appropriation was there for repairing the French Corvette Berceau? What appropriation was made for sending a squadron of ships to protect our mediterranean trade? The last you will say was a measure which tended to the public good, and therefore, though no appropriation was made by law, still Mr. Jefferson deserves the thanks of the public for it. I answer that the "committee of investigation," have acknowledged that every deviation that was made by Pickering or Stoddert from appropriations made by law tended to the public benefit, and therefore, according to these acknowledgments deserve praise instead of censure—but with such unlawful use of the public money as Mr. Jefferson has made in the affairs of Dawson, and the French Corvette, neither Pickering nor Stoddert has ever been charged with, and I have no doubt that Mr. Jefferson, at some future time, will have to answer for this conduct.—The charge therefore, of deviating from specified appropriations, when the public is benefitted by such deviations, is childish and insignificant in the extreme—the responsibility of the officer for the due performance of his duty is the only security a government can have, in certain cases, for expenditures of public money, and the investigating committee could not but be acquainted with this circumstance at the time they made this futile charge. FABIUS.

*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.*

TWELVE years ago the old government of France was destroyed, that the liberties of Frenchmen might be established upon its ruins. War was declared against the monarchs of Europe, for interfering with the municipal concerns of the French. Frenchmen disclaimed the intention of conquest; their end was the establishment of liberty and equality.

1. After murdering two hundred thousand of the worthiest of their fellow citizens—after massacreing men, women and children without distinction—after trampling upon the secret altars of religion, and the venerable monuments of their ancestors—what have they effected; The house of Bourbon is deposed and murdered; the house of Corsica is raised to the throne.—Massacreing, successively, their princes, their deputies, their representatives and deposing their directors—their liberties, at last, are yielded into the hands of a foreign consul—a Corsican "imperator." Fighting under the banners of liberty and equality, they establish a family of despots, and a legion of honor. Their "chief recoils at the idea of rewards for his services;" and he is at first proclaimed consul for ten years, and then for life.

2. They murder three millions of their neighbours for violating the rights of France, by interfering with her national affairs—Hear their imperator at the conclusion of the war: "I hope the neighbouring powers to Helvetia will not be forced to interfere for the purpose of putting an end to the troubles, whose continuance might endanger their own repose." He deplores that the republic of the Seven Isles is a prey to anarchy—But France, in concert with Russia, will send troops thither, to restore to them tranquility, the reign of the laws and oblivion to hatred and faction.

3. They disclaimed the intention of conquest: Hear the imperator against, "The republic has fought for her independence—her independence is recognized—the acknowledgment of all powers consecrates the rights which she acquired from nature, and the *limits which she owes to her victories.*"

Again—"Batavia, in the nation that has conquered her, has found the faithful guarrantee of her existence and her right." "We have not exercised over Helvetia any other influence than that of counsel." "We have given to Lucca a constitution that has united all hearts, and put an end to hatred and dissention; we have given her *calmness* and independence." The calmness of despotism—the independence of desolation.—"To Europe we have restored repose and the arts of peace." The repose of death; and the peace of destruction.

The English have been ruined by their love for their money. The French have been victorious by despising every thing but the glory of France. The nations of Europe have been subjected by the enthusiasm of the French armies, and their envy of each other. If the United States fall a prey to these modern Romans, it will be owing, 1st, to their English habits—their love of money. 2d, to their regarding *words* and *not deeds*. 3d, to the supineness and inactivity of the citizens and the government. But 4th and principally, to the dissentions amongst themselves.

## "SECRETS WORTH KNOWING."

[In the controversy between JAMES T. CALLENDER and MR. HUMPHREY JONES, proprietor of the *Richmond Examiner*, Mr. Callender is charged with having injured the reputation of the *Examiner* by his editorial contributions. To combat this charge—to vindicate his literary character—Mr. Callender wrote the letter of which the following is an extract. With the dispute between Mr. Callender and Mr. Jones, we are no ways interested. But the facts, respecting the agency of Mr. JEFFERSON in the publication of "*The Prospect before us*," are of public concern, and merit the serious attention of our readers. If the facts be accurately detailed, they indicate an inconsistency of character—a meanness of disposition—that we ought never to find in the character of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Can it be possible that Mr. JEFFERSON, who has *publicly* deplored "the lacerations of the press," could *privately* (and at a time too when he was held up as a candidate for the exalted station which he now holds) give a dozen or one hundred dollars to encourage the author of "*The Prospect before us*" to lacerate the character and administration of Mr. ADAMS? Can it be possible that Mr. JEFFERSON could secretly exult—nay, meanly triumph—in the expectation of the pain which those lacerations would give to Mr. ADAMS? The solution of these queries we will leave to our readers.] [*Poulson.*

FROM THE RICHMOND RECORDER.

*Extract from Callender's seventh Letter.*

### TO THE PUBLIC.

MY last letter broke off somewhat abruptly. The examination shall here be resumed, at the passage where it paused.

Since the subscriber came to Richmond, Mr. Jefferson spoke of him to a Scotchman, whose name is known, and whose face is familiar to every individual of the city guard. To this friend, Mr. Jefferson said that *it was of no concern in what paper he met with Callender's paragraphs. He always recognised them in the first sentence.* At that time, the *approaching* President had seen a part of the *first* volume *of the Prospect.* The sheets, as they were printed off, had been sent him. To the gentleman just referred to, the president expressed his curiosity to see the remainder of the book. Upon one passage, he made this remark: "I think I see John Adams twirling off his wig, and *stamping on it.*" This hint was adopted in the second volume of *The Prospect.* The accuracy of the anecdote rests upon the observation of Mr. Jefferson.

Another evidence may be mentioned as for the President's opinion of the subscriber. Mr. Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, is brother to the late Dr. Leiper, of Richmond, whose worth is so distinctly remembered, and whose death has been so sincerely lamented. Mr. Leiper is as independent in his circumstances, and his sentiments, as any man well can be. In spring 1798, Mr. Jefferson told this gentleman that the subscriber was the best writer of newspaper paragraphs that he had ever seen either in America or in Europe. This compliment is very much overcharged. Perhaps Mr. Jefferson might be somewhat impressed by his thinking on the same side of the question which the subscriber had embraced. Yet after making a large and reasonable deduction for the vivacity of conversation, and for the prejudices of a political partizan, enough will still remain to form a respectful attestation. But the evidence of his opinion does not rest upon such sallies of discourse, as those which have just now been quoted.

A short time after I came to Richmond, there was printed in a monthly magazine, a long extract from the first and at that time unpublished volume of the *Prospect.* Upon Mr. Jefferson's receiving the specimen sheets he returned not merely a letter of thanks, but, to my great surprise, *he said that he had directed Mr. George Jefferson of Richmond to pay me fifty dollars.* When the first part of the second volume was put to press, Mr. Jefferson sent, unsolicited, and unexpected, a second remittance to the same amount.—These HUNDRED DOLLARS attest, beyond a thousand letters of compliment, how anxiously the President was satisfied with the contents of the book and how anxiously he felt himself interested in its success.—With this explanation the reader is left to judge, whether Mr. Jefferson would have supported my assistance likely to *injure the Examiner!*

[Readers, if you have perused the above, let us draw your attention to the great character therein mentioned. It is the same who complains of the violence with which he is attacked and his measures condemned; he is the person who in PUBLIC has spoken to you of the unfortunate division of sentiment, of the wish to banish party distinctions, and the desire of restoring to society the happiness of social intercourse. The "Prospect before us" contains more abuse and calumny of Washington and Adams, than the collected animadversions in the papers on the conduct of Mr. Jefferson; and yet the virtuous philanthropist can smile with indifference, nay can express the most savage delight, at the wreathing and tortures of a person grown grey in the service of his country; can furnish materials, and PAY for using them against the reputation and peace of mind of the first characters in the United States.—He could privately do these things, and publicly visit the hospitable mansion and surviving partner of the hero, whose reputation he had paid for stabbing. He could visit the tomb of that Washington, whose memory he had endeavoured to cover with disgrace. O! shame! where is thy blush; conscience where is thy sting.

*Wash. Fed.*

*From the Boston Gazette.*

By this day's foreign intelligence, it seems that France and its territories are no longer to be considered in modern language as the "assylum of oppressed humanity." On the contrary, the delusive and seducing theories as they are now styled, must surrender to the *heating system* of *slavery* in those colonies which once flourished under that salutary regime, and the scourge of tyranny is again to be wielded over the passive African, lately initiated in the sublime doctrines of equality, and accustomed to the familiar title of "fellow citizen." Such is the strange reverse of measures in that nation, which once promulgated the glad tidings of universal liberty, and such at the present day are the popular topics of declamation among those who advocated the rights of man. Democracy has here had its day, and it is now the spirit and fashion of the times to obliterate every trait and feature of policy which the revolution had endeavored to establish. The religion, man-

ners and customs which for centuries had characterised the nation, will soon be restored.

The titles and distinction of nobility which it was once treason to pronounce, and even the appendage of monarchy, with which *the person* who bore them had been proscribed and accursed, are again becoming popular, and give no offence in the character of the Chief Consul. Let the disciples of democracy and the advocates of innovation in this country, seriously reflect and ponder on these interesting events in that nation which they have so long been accustomed to eulogize, event at the expense of our own, and learn, from thirteen years unequivocal experiment, this sacred maxim, "that to revolutionize, is the most direct way to reform." If any thing can teach them wisdom, it is this counter revolution in that nation. It is in vain to calumniate Bonaparte, or to charge him as a tyrant and an usurper, because he takes upon himself the government for life, since it is the will of the *Sovereign People*. Let them therefore suspend their invectives against this great man, formerly the God of their political idolatry, or consent to stigmatize "twenty-four millions of freemen, in whom has for ten years effectually been vested, to all intents and purposes of Democracy, the sovereignty of the nation, as slaves, or mad men."

## JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

*Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman late of Glasgow, to his father.*

AT ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the Grand Vizier's camp, near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoad. About twelve arrived at Ramah, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Allobar, where we baited our horses. At three, P. M. passed the ruins of an old town called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the passes that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filtstere, where we baited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill, like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very difficult access. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about thirty feet asunder, and is in circumference about three miles.—At three o'clock P. M. had leave from the Pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Greek convent and retired to rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in scripture. There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Sion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the passover with his disciples. From thence we descended into the valley of Jehosephat, at the entrance of which is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Savior. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which, according to tradition, the concubins of king Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zacharius; and a few paces farther is the spot on which the temple was built; and no traces of the building at present exist, tho' they shew a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple. Farther to the eastward is the sepulchre of Madona. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shewn the place where the Apostles were sitting and walking, (St. Luke, ch. 24. and St. John ch. 10) when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they stood when they saw him ascend to heaven. West of the city, about a mile, are two sepulchres where the Kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about fourteen feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 3d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a convent at some distance to the westward, and which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French encamped on their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachael, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem, we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Savior. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shewn the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities, too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children that were slain by Herod are entombed; likewise the sepulchre and study of St. Jerome. From Bethlehem we went to the village of St. John, the birth-place of St. John the Baptist, where there is a convent and a very handsome church, erected on the very spot where he was born, over which is this inscription: *Hic præcursor domini natus est.*

Seven o'clock we returned to Jerusalem, went accompanied by one of the monks to see the church of the sepulchre built by Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. In the church is the sepulchre where our Savior was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps are kept constantly burning. We were then shewn the place where our Savior was scourged, and the very identical pillar of stone to which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crusification. The inside of the church is handsomely inlaid with tortoise shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other remarkable places in and about Jerusalem, and particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bathsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadi.

The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening, after being regaled with Coffee and a pipe, took our leave of the governor, and at 5 o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem, and arrived at Jaffa in the evening, after a very pleasant ride.

## FROM THE BALANCE.

*Origin of the Names of the Months of the Year and Days of the Week.*

THE Romans began their year with the month of March, which was so called because it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war. April took its name from Aphrodite, or Venus; May, from the goddess Maia, the mother of Mercury; June, from Juventas, the goddess of youth; July, from Julius Cæsar, and August, from Augustus Cæsar. September, October, November and December, derive their names from Latin words, which express the numbers seven, eight, nine and ten; because those four months stood in that numerical order in the Roman Calendar. The month of January was so called, because it was dedicated to Janus, to whose honour the Romans built a temple, the doors of which were open in time of war, but shut in a time of universal peace. February was so called from Februus, a name of the infernal god, Pluto; forasmuch as twelve days in this month were annually spent in sacrifices to Pluto, in behalf of the ghosts of the dead.

The names of the days of the week were also derived from a similar source. Sunday was so called, because it was dedicated to the Sun; Monday was so called, because it was dedicated to the goddess Diana, or the Moon. Tuesday, according to Johnson, is derived from Tuy, the Saxon name of Mars. Wednesday is derived from Wodin, or Odin, who was worshipped in ancient Denmark. Thursday is derived from the word Thor, which was the Saxon name of Jupiter or Jove. Friday is derived from the Saxon word Frigedag, which is supposed to have been the Venus of the ancient Saxons. Saturday has taken its name from Saeter, a Saxon idol.

By reason of the derivation of the names of the months of the year and days of the week from heathen gods and goddesses, the people called friends, or quakers, have a conscientious objection against using those names.

Z.

## LONDON, *May* 19.

The French revolution has disappointed its partisans and its opposers; it has disappointed those who wished to see liberty established, as well as those who desired the restoration of the ancient regime. The authors of the revolution have bled in vain; the Brissots and the Mirabeaus, the Rolands and the Vergniauds, the Condorcets and the Lavoisiers, have perished with the cause which they supported. The rich harvest of their labours has been reserved for one man, and the despotism of the ancient monarchy has been changed for another, surrounded indeed with more glory, directed by greater talents, and wielded with more skill, but little less subversive of the rights and liberties of mankind, than that which preceded it.

The question "*Whether Bonaparte shall be Consul for life,*" will of course be decided in the affirmative. The two legislative bodies have laid their congratulations at the feet of the Chief Consul; both of them varnish over their proceedings with the most fulsome flattery of Bonaparte, and attempt to conceal under his laurels, the gashed and mangled carcase of the constitution. Yet we think we can discover in the address of the tribunate, that that body has some fears and forebodings with respect to the step it has taken.—They believe, "that Bonaparte has too grand and generous ideas ever to depart from those liberal principles that constituted the revolution and founded the republic." They remind him that "the nation which called him to assume this high station, is generous and free. He will respect, he will strengthen liberty, and he will do nothing unworthy of it.

"Invested with supreme power, he will use the authority delegated to him to render the people flourishing and happy. He will distinguish his *true* friends, who will speak their sentiments to him without disguise, from the flatterers who will seek to deceive him.

"He will be surrounded by men of property, who, *having brought about the revolution*, are interested in supporting it. He will feel that it is his interest, as it will constitute his glory, to preserve in the authorities, whose office is to concur with him in the formation of the laws of the state, the dignity, the force, and the independence which the legislators of a great people ought to possess."

The allusion to those who have brought about the revolution seems to be a hint to the Chief Consul not to permit the returned emigrants to acquire any influence over him; and the last paragraph we have quoted, may have been dictated by an apprehension that the establishment of Bonaparte for life, may produce some change with respect to the two legislative assemblies.

"The public mind is perfectly tranquil," says the Peris papers, but their authority in speaking of the state of parties in France is of no value. Private letters from intelligent persons draw a very different picture. They state that some of Bonaparte's brethren in arms do not see with an approving eye this extension of his power. They do not acknowledge that it was quite for the accomplishment of this object that they fought, and so many thousands fell; and though the rumour of several of these generals having been ordered to quit Paris appears to be unfounded, yet we are induced to believe that the germ of discontent exists amongst them. Of this power of banishing persons from Paris, and even from France, we have often determined to express our opinion. We knew not by what article in the constitution the government is authorised to exercise it.—Our readers recollect the intelligence published some time ago, and never contradicted, that a man of talents, Dupaty, was sent off from Paris at a moment's notice, to some foreign settlement, it was said, St. Domingo, for having been the author of a play, containing passages, which part of the audience applied in a particular manner. What difference is there between this mode of conduct, and those old *Lettres de Cachet*, to destroy which was one of the great objects of the revolution? But to return from this digression: many persons are of opinion that Bonaparte ought to have waited until the expiration of the period for which he was first elected before he adopted the present measure. He was once compared to Washington. "Stop," said an old officer, "stop until he has resigned his power—we will then compare them." The old officer was right. This last step of Bonaparte's has destroyed the comparison forever. To rank with Washington the good, the gallant, and the great, he can expect no longer.

*(London Courier.*

In the first moments of peace to be talking and even preparing for war, is a circumstance which no man can contemplate without the most painful emotions. The language of this country, and the language of France, are in substance the same; and while here it is asserted that the peace is insecure, in France a counsel of state urges, as one of the reasons for a particular law relative to custom duties, 'that the alarms of war may render necessary the prohibition to export certain articles, provisions, or merchandize which the enemy might employ with advantage."

A general officer too, in presenting a report upon the recruiting of the French army, exclaims, that "the ambition of a few powerful men—a change of ministry in a certain cabinet—may again trouble the poltical horizon; the view of prosperity is secure to us by the national industry, the riches of our soil and the nature of our government, may excite the jealousy of a rival nation, which lately had armed the whole world against us. And let us not conceal the fact; the wounds of self-love are some times healed, but scar still remain. It was at the gate[illegible] when twice the victorious French [illegible] stopped, offering with one hand [illegible] peace with the other the thunder of [illegible]

Moreau's journey to Berlin, to be [illegible] at the Prussian reviews, is supposed [illegible] consequence of a hint from Bonaparte [illegible] known that Moreau is a quiet sort [illegible] and has hitherto shewn no disposition [illegible] for political intrigues. His name and [illegible] tation, however, might render him [illegible] ble person for the discontented [illegible] put at the head of their party. [illegible] it is believed, does not suspect Moreau [illegible] ly entertains any ambitious designs [illegible] be glad to be out of the way. The [illegible] of the Roman empire affords numerous examples how fatal it was for a man to be [illegible] worthy of the empire. It generally compelled him, however reluctantly, to arm in defence at that sovereignty for which he had been marked out by the opinion of his countrymen.

*May* 21.

Translation of a hand bill distributed 19th May, throughout Paris:

"MY OPINION, UPON THE RECOMPENCE DUE TO BONAPARTE."

"It is proposed to the French people to nominate Bonaparte consul for life!—Has the importance of the services which he has rendered us been well considered, and is this recompence sufficient? Is it not the interest of every Frenchman to prevent the return of revolutionary sufferings, to annihilate anarchy forever, and to avoid, in future, the intrigues of those partisans who promote and excite re-elections? When a state without a constitution is only governed by the caprices of its kings, hereditary right may be dangerous; but when a government, equally wise and powerful is organizng; when a man, equally extraordinary and surprising compels it to be respected and esteemed—when the whole world unanimously acknowledge his rights to the sovereign power, is not the right of inheritance necessary, and ought not gratitude of the French to fix in the family of this hero? In short, is not France upon recovering its antient limits, sufficiency extensive to honor herself with the title of Empire? And were, in the pages of history, shall we find an Emperor sufficiently magnanimous to be compared with the Titus who governs her? I submit these questions to my countrymen—they induce me to express my own wish. I desire that the French people may proclaim Napoleon Bonaparte first Emperor of the Gauls, and fix in his family the hereditary power, upon re-establishing the Salic Law.

(Signed) "BONNEVILLE AYRAL,
Chief of Battalion of the 14th of the line."

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM!

The registers which have been opened in France, for deciding whether Bonaparte shall be consul for life, are said to be filling very fast; and that the vote will be almost unanimous. It has been proposed to add the further question—"Shall Bonaparte have the right of nominating his successor?" This too, would probably pass in the affirmative; and almost any thing else among French freemen. Carnot voted against Bonaparte, and added. "I have signed my own proscription." He was urged by some friends to erase this addition, but firmly refused. Fearing the consequence, they opened a new register, and omitted his name.

## BOSTON, *July* 14.

*From Europe.*

The London papers, by the arrival from Liverpool, are of a few days later date than those before received. By the last advices it appears, the whole French nation were busily engaged in resolving the questions of Bonaparte's being First Magistrate for life, and something more. To the question, shall he be Consul for life? very few negatives were given. But to this, many had added their assent, that he be impowered to nominate his successor: and others had gone so far as to vote in favour of his being declared emperor, and the Imperal crown made hereditary in his family. During this development of opinions, Bonaparte secluded himself from public view, and the government was conducted by Cambaceres and Lebrun. There is no doubt of the French people being as willing to grant Bonaparte any power which will give them something like security, as he will be willing to accept—So heartily tired have they become of the evanescent experiments of modern French constitution-mongers; and the "Illusions of liberty and equality."

In great Britain the new state of things did not appear to be permanent. The peace appeared to be growning unpopular; and the prospect opening of the resumption of the ruins of government by Messrs. Pitt and Co. An event which is said to threaten a dissolution of the pacific state of Europe—In their commercial relations, France and Great Britain appeared as hostile to each other at any period during the war. The temper shewn on this subject does not augur favorably to the expectations of the peace-men.

The North of Europe appeared to be perfectly tranquil.

The situation of the minor states in the neighbourhood of France looked "squally." The popular contentions in Switzerland have been denounced in the French Moniteur, and the conduct of the new made king of Etruria had been declared to be such as to call for the "procedure correcting" interposition of the man who made that king what he now is.—These are strong indications of being speedily *admitted* to become an additional Department in one or the other of Bonaparte's Republics or Empires.

We do not see any accounts of the embarkation of French troops for Louisiana.

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HEALTH-OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16, 1802.

THE public mind having been for some days past much agitated by the various reports and publications in circulation, relative to the prevalence of a malignant fever in the vicinity of Vine street wharf—The Board of Health, anxious to perform their duty with fidelity to the community, have made all the enquiries in their power to ascertain a true statement of the disease and its effects, and have spared no pains in visiting the sick for the purpose of furnishing such aid and comfort as was deemed necessary; being alike careful to avoid the exciting of any needless alarm, and not desirous to suppress the publication of the truth:—They offer to the community the following statement of facts, viz.

1. That on the fourth instant, John Edwards, a ship-carpenter, at work on board a vessel in the neighbourhood of Vine street, was taken sick and died on the 7th instant, with a malignant fever; and since his death the following persons have also died of fevers with similar symptoms of malignancy:—

2. John Crossley, biscuit baker, in the employment of Wm. Brown, near Vine street wharf, sickened on the 4th, and died on the 7th instant.

3. Samuel Thompson, in the same neighbourhood, sickened on the 6th, and died on the 14th.

4. Henry Miller, a boy in Vine street, sickened on the 6th, and died on the 9th.

5. John Joint, a boy in front, above Vine, sickened of the 9th, and died on the 14th.

6. Wm. Brown, Jun. in Vine, above Front, sickened on the 10th, and died on the 14th.

7. John Whistler, a boy in Front, above Vine sickened on the 10th, and died on the 13th.

8. James Crossley, in the employment of Wm. Brown, sickened on the 11th and died on the 13th

9. James Essicks, a mulatto boy from Southwark, who was in the practice of bringing provisions to his father in the employment of Wm. Brown, taken on the 10th and died on the 12th.

A number of other persons, in the same neighbourhood, were taken sick—twelve of whom continue indisposed, of which number four are deemed to be dangerously ill.

In all the cases above stated no instance of contagion has been ascertained.

By Order of the Board,
*Cornelius Comegys*, President.
Attest,
BENJAMIN F. GARRIGUES, Sec'y

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The foregoing official statement, we believe, does not materially vary from that given in our Gazette of yesterday. We make this remark, merely as a reply to the pitiful and intemperate assertions of the Aurora of this morning.—On a subject which ought not to be treated with levity or passion, we disdain entering into a frivolous altercation with that paper. Neither shall its invectives deter us from detecting and exposing misrepresentations wickedly conceived and wantonly propagated.

IT IS NOT TRUE, as the Aurora states, that on examining the ship St. Domingo Packet, PUTRIED COFFEE was found in her timbers.—It is true, however, that this part of the vessel, which necessarily secretes much filth, had not been properly cleansed. But where lies the blame? Not with the Board of Health, we are certain.

Of the apparent purity of the St. Domingo Packet, we had the most credible proofs—proofs which, added to the presumption that the officers of the Lazaretto had performed their duty, could not be resisted.

IT IS TRUE, as the Aurora states, that we declared that "no decided proofs of contagion had been discovered." In the truth of this declaration we are corroborated by the report of the Board of Health.

Since yesterday, the indications of disease in the north part of the city have considerably ameliorated—No new cases have come to the knowledge of the Board of Health. Of the cases already enumerated, one is said to have died this morning.

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HEALTH-OFFICE.
*July* 20th, 1802.

With much satisfaction, the Board of Health have it in their power to inform the public, that the malignant fever in the neighborhood of Vine-street wharf continues to decline.

From the report of their committee this morning, it appears, that only three persons remain sick with fever, one of whom is considered in danger.

By order of the Board,
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.
Attest,
BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

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A letter from Cape Francois, (received at New-York,) dated the 1st inst. mentions that all was quiet at that place; that the markets were high and provisions scarce, especially beef, pork and fish. Lumber was high and in much demand: to induce a supply the duty on this article was taken off.

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One hundred and forty passengers have arrived at New-Castle, in the ship Warren, from Belfast.

Fifty-two passengers have arrived at New-York, in the ship Fair American, from London.

One hundred and seventy-nine passengers have arrived at New-York, in the ship Enterprize, from Londonderry.

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From the BRIDGEPORT PAPER, of June 30.

On Thursday arrived off this port, on her way to New-York, the ship Enterprize, Ezekiel Hubbell, of this place, master, in 140 days from Canton. Captain Hubbell has performed a circuitous and lengthy voyage, of nearly two years and a half since he left New-York, and we expect he has met with success proportionate to the greatness of the undertaking.

Captain Hubbell's route has been round Cape Horn—up the Pacific Ocean, upon the North West coast, and thence to Canton—in the course of which has had many scenes of danger, of anxiety, and some profitable trafic; one of the natives of *Sandwich Islands* (where Cook was killed) he brought home with him, who is now in this place at school; a likely and ingenious lad, of about twelve years of age, of an olive complexion, black straight hair, &c.—who understands much, and begins to speak our language.

We learn from Captain Hubbell, that the natives of those islands are making great improvements from what they were in Captain Cook's day, by the help of some white mechanics settled there; have several deck vessels, &c.—Also, we learn, that the native who killed Captain Cook was yet living there and was pointed out to Captain Hubbell.

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# *The Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FRIDAY EVENING, *July* 30, 1802.


## FROM THE AURORA.

*To the Editor of the Aurora.*

At the close of the session of Congress which ended on the 1st of June, 1796, the Secretary of War placed five hundred dollars in my hands, to be carried to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of compensating certain persons engaged in tracing and detecting the progress and mischievous intrigues of emissaries, employed on the western frontier and among the Indian tribes, by a foreign power, unfriendly to the United States. The money was advanced with the knowledge of the President and all the Heads of Department. Before the 1st August, 1796, I paid over the whole sum to the persons thus engaged. The man principally active in this delicate business, exacted an absolute promise that his name should remain secret. The dependent circumstances and local situation of this man, forbid a disclosure of his name, had no such promise been made. The whole transaction passed within the knowledge of General Wayne, Governor St. Clair, and H. H. Brackenridge, Esq.—General Wayne, who was charged with the ultimate direction of this business, is no more: general St. Clair is ready to confirm the fact; and judge Brackenridge, who stands very high in the confidence of the present administration, by his letter, dated the 1st instant, authorises me thus publickly to own, that the sum of five hundred dollars was paid by me at the time, for the purpose, under the promise of secrecy, and with the knowledge of himself, of general Wayne, and governor St. Clair, as I have above stated—that the whole transaction was innocent, prudent, meritorious. The books of the accountant of the war department shew that the money was advanced at the time I have mentioned, and it cannot be pretended that any other public money was ever paid into my hands.

In the summer of 1799, the accountant wrote to me, that I was charged with the sum of five hundred dollars, & desired that I should send vouchers to close the account. When congress assembled in the December following, I gave his letter to one of the heads of department, all of whom having been in office when the money was advanced, perfectly knew the nature of the service rendered, and the stipulation of secrecy which forbad the filing of a receipt in the usual form. I therefore presume it was settled as a secret contingent expence of the war or indian department, under the appropriation for these purposes, by act of Congress 1st June, 1796.

The public records of the accountant prove that this money came into my hands in June 1796. The authority of Judge Brackenridge will not be doubted, that I paid it away in July, 1796, long before the election or administration of Mr. Adams, and before my name was mentioned, or thought of as a candidate at the Pennsylvania election of 1799.

As to Mr. Lewis, who is said to have been an agent for the war department, and to have had public monies in his hands about the same time, I know nothing of the man, or his employment, or delinquency. I may have seen him, occasionally, in the public offices; but never had the slightest acquaintance or connection with him at any time of my life. The assertion that Mr. Lewis's receipt and mine happened to be on the same day, proves, however, that the author of the calumny had access to the public books, and knew the real time that the money was first advanced in 1796; but chose to distort facts and dates, so as to connect it with 1799, and thereby give plausibility to his suspicion of electioneering corruption, as base in its nature as pitiful in its extent.

JAMES ROSS.

Pittsburgh, 9th July, 1802.

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## CORPORATION OF PITTSBURGH.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants householders of this Borough, are hereby requested to attend a Meeting of the Corporation at the Court-House, on Monday next, the 2d of August, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time an amendment proposed by the Regulators and Supervisors to an Ordinance passed the 1st of August, 1801, respecting Foot-ways in several of the streets of the Borough, will be laid before the Corporation—and a proposition will be made by the Burgesses that an Ordinance be passed to restrain Horses from running at large within the Borough.—It is also expected that some proposition will be made for better supplying the Borough with water; and sundry other matters of importance will also be laid before them.

By order of the Burgesses,
WILLIAM CHRISTY, Town Clerk.
July 27, 1802.

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## THE "BON PATRIOTE."

Mr. Moore tells us, that while he resided in France, in the first years of the revolution, a thousand tricks were played to fool the understandings of the people into the favorite doctrines of the day. Among the rest, he says, there was a fellow who diverted the populace, by exhibiting a monkey of singular manners. When the fellow called the monkey "an Aristocrat," the infuriated animal flew at his throat with every mark of rage. But when he called him "an Bon Patriote," the long-tailed gentleman caressed his master with much apparent pleasure and satisfaction.

Think not, reader, that these things are known only in France. You may see in America a great many monkeys every day, who affect to be thought Bon Patriotes.

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## BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, *July* 16.

*LONDON PAPERS TO MAY* 27,

Were brought by Captain Redman, of the ship Confidence, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. We have extracted the most prominent articles of their contents.—The report of a new attempt upon the life of Bonaparte is contained in the latest paper. It appears to have obtained but little credit in England. We must, however, wait the next arrival for decision upon it. It is not too *strange* to be true! The French Tribunate and Legislative Body have decided in favor of the "Legion of Honor," and the revival of Negro Slavery and the Slave Trade. The report on the latter subject was made by a citizen Adet. There were a considerable number of votes in the negative respecting the creation of the new military order. The session of the Legislative Body terminated on the 20th of May.

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PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June* 22.

"A Courier has just arrived from Spain with dispatches to the governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up to the French. The dispatches are as late as the beginning of April.—Private letters in town just received from the Havanna state, that the province had been given to the French, but returned, on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French five millions of money, five ships of the line and repairs for twenty more. These lett speak confidently of this statement being c rect. If this account is true, we shall h reason to congratulate ourselves on the vent."

*July* 23.

*Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, t gentleman in this city, dated June* 22.

"We are all in anxious suspence, ig rant of what is to be our fate. There arr ed here on the 19th, two French commis ries, dispatched by the captain of a Fren frigate in Havanna to Vera Cruz, in sear of money for the wants of St. Domingo. They came passengers in our money shi which, after landing the money for the c lony, were to have proceeded immediate to Vera Cruz from the Balise. The capt however, has come up to town, and no dou the vessel will soon follow, and we shall ha an opportunity, during her stay here, learn something of the intention of their g vernment towards this country.

"We were some time ago dazzled wi the hope that the United States were neg ciating for this part of the river; and as t report was pretty current, it furnished excellent opportunity of ascertaining the se timents of the people. I was pleased perceive the universal prevalence of satisfa tion.

"You will be surprised to learn that th Spanish court has given no advice whatev on this interesting subject, to its agents her They know nothing at all respecting it, mo than what is contained in private letters, o what is gathered from the American print The people in office are in general conste nation, confident of the retrocession bein agreed upon. All are proposing to secu their property from the *fraternal rapacious ness* of their dear allies."

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HEALTH-OFFICE,
*July* 22d, 1802.

The Board of Health with great satisfac tion, inform their fellow-citizens, that the fe ver which lately appeared in the vicinity Vine-street wharf has entirely subsided; an that the city and liberties are now as healthy as at any former period. The Board neve theless recommend to such families as hav removed from that neighbourhood, not to re turn to their dwellings without having the duly cleansed and white-washed

Bills of health will be issued from this of fice as heretofore.

By order of the Board,
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President,
Attest,
BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

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Captain Swalley, of the sloop Agnes arr ved at New-York from St. Augustine, in forms us that a few days previous to hi sailing a party of Indians, under Genera Bowles, surprised and took prisoners on woman and seven children near St. Augu stine, in the absence of the father of the fa mily, and killed the eldest son, a young man twenty-three years of age. About the same time several whites and blacks were massa cred by another of Bowles's parties. Thi chiefstain has fitted out a privateer schoone mounting 14 guns, to cruise against the Spa niards; and has already made two prizes.

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*PROPOSALS*

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street New York, for printing by subscription,
The Historical Works of the late
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E
In seven volumes octavo.
To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,
By DUGALD STEWART,
Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As soon as 300 names appear in support of the undertaking, the first volume shall be put to press.

II. The work shall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to subscribers every two months, who must pay for the same on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy-five cents each volume in boards or two dollars handsomely and substantially bound and lettered. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

IV. Those who procure ten subscribers, and become accountable for the same, shall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to booksellers who subscribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

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Taken up and delivered to me the following Strays. On the 17th instant, One Bay HORSE, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, some collar marks, lame in the right hind leg, shod all round. Also, on the 19th instant, One Bay MARE, 3 years old last spring, 13 hands high, a small star in the forehead, lame in the off hind leg. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Woodranger.
Allegheny county, Pittsburgh township
July 20, 1802.

# NEW GOODS.

*Abner & Jesse Barker,*

ve just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ich they flatter themselves are laid in on such ms as will enable them to sell low and prove sfactory to their friends and all who may ase to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive ortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

rranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by olesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months ll oblige them by discharging the same.

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of mmon Pleas, will be exposed to Sale, at the urt House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on onday the second day of August next, the lowing real estates, viz.

One hundred acres of land and tenements, the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edrd Smith, and others. Taken in execution as e property of Alexander Fowler and George wler, at the suit of David M'Cormick & Co.

Twenty-eight of land, more or less, and te ments, adjoining lands of William Thompson, d the heirs of James Peoples, in Versailles wnship—also, one hundred acres of land, more less, adjoining John Sherer and John M'Gill, Versailles township. Taken in execution as e property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John erer for the use of George Strahan.

Fifty-seven acres of land, more or less, and hements, situate in St. Clair township, on the aters of Peter's creek, about eight miles from ttsburgh, adjoining land of John Mate, Paul ed, Peter Saylor, and others, on which is ilt a cabbin and about twelve acres of land eared. Taken in execution as the property John Metzgar, deceased, at the suit of Thos Jones.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1802.

## ame to the plantation of the

bscriber living in Pine township, Allegheny unty, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, a brown ARE, about 14 hands high, supposed 12 ars old, she has a white ring round the off nd leg, and two saddle marks, a star in her rehead, and is a natural trotter. The owner defired to come, prove property, pay charges, d take her away.

BENJAMIN POWER.

July 0, 1802.

## TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the west bank the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittsrgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for oads. The land is of the first rate quality, upards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the mainder good upland and well timbered, about 0 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premises a framed g House 70 feet long and 35 broad, part y finished, a tenant's house &c. A more rticular description is unnecessary, as it is supposed no person will purchase without viewing e property. Also, a Mill Seat on the said ver with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the bove described place, and also sundry other racts of Land in Allegheny and Westmoreland ounties. For terms, any person wishing to urchase, may apply to the subscriber living in he township aforesaid, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

## Valuable Plantation

*FOR SALE.*

THE Executors of the last will and testament of John Boyd, deceased, offer for Sale a Tract of Land situate in Plumb township, on both sides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Mullers and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnston. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the usual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and some meadow made and much more may be made. There is also a valuable Mill seat thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh, or DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom.

July 5th, 1802.

## Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

## *ISAAC GREGG,*

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday last the 11th July, an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet making business, by name of JOHN HACKETSWILLER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, down look, several black moles on his face; had on and took with him one coat of superfine grey cloth, one ditto of coarse grey cloth, and one ditto of red striped gingham, one swansdown and one dimity waistcoat, two pair of nankeen and one pair of fine cloth overalls, together with a variety of other articles. He is fond of liquor, and has other evil practices. It is probable he will go to the Western Territory or Kentucky, as he has friends residing there. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAGH.

July 14, 1802.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Deer township, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April last, Three Stray HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 years old, branded I. K. on the nigh buttock, blind in the off eye; one Sorrel Horse, with a belt on tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and has a small star in his forehead, also, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, shod before, and a small white star in his forehead. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER.

July 1, 1802.

## FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on the east side of French creek, seven miles from Franklin, on the Gilfawaga road. This land is held by actual settlement, and is free from any dispute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling house, barn and other conveniences. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground a number of good standing springs, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh on the 15th instant, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, has several scars occasioned by a burn when a colt, one on the root of his tail and down his left hip one along his left cheek, and another on his right side. Whoever brings back said Horse, or gives information so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JACOB DUM.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1802.

## FOR SALE,

*The following* DONATION LANDS, *to wit.*—

*Fourth District.*—No. 653, 685, 705, 714, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 67.

*Fifth District.*—No. 888, 1024, 90, 953, 1031.

*Sixth District.*—No. 124, 1123, 1148, 1164, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.

*Seventh District.*—No. 1320, 1323, 1332, 1355, 1498.

*Eighth District.*—No. 1550, 1605, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.

*Tenth District.*—No. 2100.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber living in Fort Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

## NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to DAVID EVANS, by note or otherwise (on account of his former business) are requested to pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, and those who neglect this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs

Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1802.

## FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of the tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

## FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

## IRON and CASTINGS,

*FOR SALE*, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

# *NEW STORE.*

## DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

## FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,*

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Also, a variety of warranted

*BOULTING CLOTHS.*

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may be indebted, are requested to bring forward their accounts for payment. Attention it is expected, will be paid to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

## WILLIAM CECIL,

*At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,*

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Gips, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

## IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable persons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth barr-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

☞ *When the subscription papers, to the proposals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inserted in this paper, are called in, the editor will consider himself at liberty to raise the price to non-subscribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at first imagined. Therefore, those who intend to become subscribers, will do well to make an early application.*

*** *Those printers who have been so obliging as to insert the proposals as requested, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three insertions.*

*J. WYETH.*

*Harrisburgh, May 20, 1802.*

## Came to the plantation of the

subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, about the last of May, a bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots, branded on the near side D. B. no natural marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE.

June 16, 1802.

## Notice is hereby given to John

Lifate that if he does not come in one month from the date hereof, and redeem a Rifle Gun left in pledge with me for Six Dollars, in the month of May, 1801, that it will be sold at the expiration of said time to defray the same.

FRANCIS DEARY.

July 1, 1802.